

## WILL FORCE GARY TO TRIAL IN OHIO, SAYS PROSECUTOR

Steel Magnate Refuses to Say Whether He Will Voluntarily Answer Indictment.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 9.—"If Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, does not come to Youngstown voluntarily for trial we will bring him here."

That was the declaration to-day of A. M. Henderson, Mahoning County prosecutor, who forced the strike-riot probe that resulted in the indictment of Gary and six large steel companies. Henderson was to go before Judge W. S. Anderson to-day to fix a date for trial of Gary and the steel companies, charged with conspiracy to regulate prices of steel and iron products and to keep down wages of common laborers.

In naming Gary as the "dictator of steel" Henderson said he was the sole steel official indicted because it was necessary for the Grand Jury to rely upon testimony furnished by other steel officials. They were Grand Jury witnesses and will be forced to repeat to a jury their testimony which led to their indictments.

Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, to-day at the request of the United Press stated:

"The wages of our men have not been decreased since Jan. 1, 1914. They were reduced on April 1, 1915. Further increases have been made since that time as follows: on Jan. 1, 1917, by about 7 per cent; on Jan. 1, 1918, by about 10 per cent; on Feb. 1, 1919, by 10 per cent, and on Feb. 1, 1920, by 10 per cent.

"The percentage of increase, as stated, applied in every case to the rate being paid at the time such increase was made."

Judge Gary declined to comment when asked for a statement as to whether he would fight extradition on the Valentine Act indictment returned at Youngstown.

## STEAM IS TRIED HERE AS SNOW REMOVER

Commissioner Fetherston Favors Ordinance Requiring Steam Power Plants to Use It.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Fetherston was asked to-day what he thought of the method of clearing away snow by the use of steam, as demonstrated to-day by the Hungerford Brass Company on Centre Street.

"There is nothing particularly new about the method," said the Commissioner. "Some of the large up-town hotels clear their sidewalks of snow by connecting a hose to the steam and hot-water pipes. The work is done very quickly by this process."

"Do you think the city would find it profitable to establish a steam plant for the purpose?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Not very likely," he replied. "You can imagine how much hot water would be required to wash down 450 miles of streets. However, I am willing to support an ordinance which would require large plants with steam power to use hot water in clearing sidewalks and streets in front of them."

## Surprise Burglars at Work.

Two burglars tried to pry the combination from the safe in Joseph Lipshitz's saloon, at No. 115 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, early this morning, but were discovered by police.

The thieves fled when Knox rapped for assistance. Knox pursued and arrested a man who had fallen and injured himself trying to scale a fence in the rear yard. He was recognized as John Goumey, nineteen years old, of No. 55 South Second Street, Williamsburg, recently arrested from Elmira Reformatory. The two men who fled had a complete kit of burglars' tools.

## Rough and tumble kids thrive on it



THE ONLY STEAM-COOKED OATMEAL

## BELGIAN WHO FOUGHT AT ANTWERP SHOWS HIS SCARS IN COURT

Had Been Arrested as Vagrant, Tells of Hardships and Will Be Cared For.

When the van of the Haysmont Street Jail entered the yard of Flatbush Court to-day the driver heard angry shouts inside. He opened the door and found Alexander Stuart, charged with highway robbery, struggling on the floor with Joseph Ekkers, a Belgian refugee, charged with vagrancy. When they were separated Ambulance Surgeon Tarley was called from Kings County Hospital.

Stuart fought manfully with the court officers and tore the coat from the back of Officer Patrick Flynn before he could be locked in a cell. Dr. Tarley found he was suffering from lack of food, due to his confinement for three days in jail awaiting to-day's hearing. He was taken to the hospital as a prisoner, charged with habitual use of narcotics, as well as with robbery.

The Rev. O. A. Nys of the Belgian Bureau appeared on behalf of Ekkers. He said Ekkers had fought against the Germans in the defense of Antwerp. His father, a captain of artillery, was killed and his mother was lost. Ekkers himself was captured and was set to work baking bread in Antwerp for the German army.

He was standing on a pier one day last December, he said, when a sailor invited him aboard the steamship Norwegian. Once aboard he was detained and put to work in the ship's bakery. On the arrival of the ship at Holoken he was shipped off to a town up-State, the name of which he could not remember, and was put to work in a factory where the work was very hard and the pay very small.

When he had saved \$10 he ran away and found his way to Brooklyn. His money was soon spent and yesterday he applied at the Prospect Heights Hospital for food and lodging. He was then turned over to the police as a vagrant.

The Rev. Dr. Nys took him from court with the permission of Magistrate Esterbrook, promising to find work for him or arrange for his deportation to Belgium or France. Ekkers displayed to the attendants the scars of bayonet wounds on his arms.

## SAILOR "KIDNAPPER" MEANT NO HARM

Court Frees Peniston, Who Took Little Gladys Englund "for Company."

Nicholas Peniston, the Bermuda sailor who carried four-year-old Gladys Englund away from her home, No. 616 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Saturday because he was lonely for his own little daughter, Lucy, was cleared of all criminal intent by Magistrate Breen in Morrisania Court to-day. He was taken to Bellevue for a test as to his sanity, with the understanding that his relatives would have him sent back to Bermuda if he was found sane.

"The facts that you took the little girl from home with the consent of the mother, that the child was happy while with you, that you treated her as you would have treated your own daughter, that the time elapsing between the moment when Mrs. Englund began to worry and the actual restoration of the child was so short, shows that you did not mean to commit a crime," said the Magistrate.

Assistant District Attorney Flickebaum said he agreed with the Magistrate. Mrs. Englund and Baby Gladys waved friendly hands at the sailor as he left court with his brother to go to Bellevue.

## ROOSEVELT SEES NO HOPE FOR THE FUTURE IN WILSON

(Continued from First Page.)

taken determines the basis of the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1776 to 1789, in the days of Washington, and from 1851 to 1865 in the days of Lincoln. It is for us of to-day to grapple with the tremendous national and international problems of our own hour in the spirit and with the ability shown by those who upheld the hands of Washington and Lincoln.

"Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat will largely depend on the action taken at the Republican and Progressive National Conventions next June. Nothing is to be hoped from the present Administration, and the struggles between the President and his party leaders in Congress are to-day merely struggles as to whether the nation shall see its governmental representatives adopt an attitude of a little more or a little less hypocrisy, and follow a policy of slightly greater or slightly lesser immorality.

"All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of immorality. But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present Administration, I believe, does not, and I know ought not, mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest. They ought not to, and I believe they will not, be content merely to change the present Administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in moral integrity, and in high resolve.

## TALKS OF MEASURES TAKEN WITH VIEW TO VOTES.

"They should desire, I believe they do desire, public servants and public policies signifying more than adroit cleverness in escaping action behind clouds of fine words, in refusal to face real internal needs, and in complete absorption of every faculty in devising constantly shifting hand-to-mouth and day-to-day measures for escape from international duty by the abandonment of national honor—measures due to sheer dread of various foreign powers, tempered by a sometimes jargonizing and sometimes conflicting dread of various classes of voters, especially hyphenated voters at home.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely.

"We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

## DE VAUX FORTRESS STORMED IN NIGHT BY KAISER'S TROOPS

(Continued from First Page.)

was shot down and the commander captured. The observer was dead.

The official French report of to-day, although admitting the Germans temporarily penetrated the village of Vaux (following which they were driven out) does not mention the fortress. Unofficial advice some time ago said this fort had been demolished by German artillery. It is about two miles southeast of Douaumont, where the Germans gained their first important success of the battle by capturing that fort. Verdun lies five miles west of Fort de Vaux, which is one of the circle of fortified positions around the city, and the only one except Douaumont whose capture has been reported.

## PARIS CLAIMS REPULSE OF GERMANS AT VAUX AND OF RIGHT WING

PARIS, March 9.—The Germans have been repulsed between Douaumont and the village of Vaux after several heavy attacks accompanied by intense artillery fire and violent infantry assaults, according to the French official statement, which says the attackers were completely defeated after having penetrated the village of Vaux.

Repeated and heavy German attacks against the village of Bethincourt, eight miles northwest of Verdun, throughout last night were repulsed, the War Office reported this afternoon.

Two of the heaviest onslaughts were preceded by artillery fire lasting several hours. The German advance was stopped by a French curtain of fire from Goose Hill and Dead Man Hill to the east.

The Germans attempted to swing forward with their right wing on the Forges-Bethincourt front, west of the Meuse, planning to straighten their front before making a grand assault on the Goose Hill and Dead Man Hill positions. At the same time they made fruitless attempts, the War Office reported, to dislodge the French from the Corbeaux woods positions, southeast of Bethincourt, recaptured by the French yesterday.

In this region, the French are consolidating the reconquered works, it was stated.

The official statement follows: "In the Argonne our artillery has continued its bombardment of the enemy's routes of communication, notably in the Eastern Argonne and in the region of Montfaucon and Nantfaucon.

"To the west of the Meuse the enemy has attempted several counterattacks in the course of the night to regain the ground lost by him yesterday. Two abortive attacks were preceded by intense artillery preparation directed against the village of Bethincourt. The attacks were stopped by our batteries, which prevented the enemy from debouching from the Corbeaux Wood. The renewed efforts of the enemy have not been able to dislodge us from the large stretch of territory which we have reconquered and consolidated.

"To the east of the Meuse the struggle is being carried on with great bitterness since yesterday. At the end of the evening and in the course of the night in the region between Douaumont and the village of Vaux the Germans directed several powerful attacks on our positions. In spite of the intensity of the artillery fire and the violence of the infantry assaults, the enemy was unable to make any impression on our line and has been completely repulsed. Some detachments of German infantry who had penetrated the village of Vaux were driven out immediately at the point of the bayonet by a counter-attack.

"In the Woivre there has been an intermittent bombardment on both sides without any infantry action. In Lorraine a surprise attack to the west of the Le Pretre forest resulted in the capture by us of twenty prisoners."

Military observers express the belief that the Germans originally intended a frontal attack on Verdun, which was to be accompanied by two flank attacks, one in the Woivre, not meant to be pushed home, and the other on the west bank of the Meuse, which might develop into the main attack.

Desiring, however, to justify a premature announcement of the capture

of Douaumont, the Crown Prince kept 800,000 men on the right bank of the river against the advice of his generals, who insisted that they could be better employed on the other bank. Now that the Germans have begun the flank attack, the French critics say, it is too late by ten days.

WHOLE WOODS AND RIVER DISAPPEAR.

Artillerymen on both sides are living up to the reputation already established for the battle of Verdun as the greatest artillery duel of the war. Many sectors of the French front on Sunday and Monday last received an average of 100,000 shells in twelve hours. Whole woods were reduced to kindling material. The little river at Forges disappeared all together, having been dammed in half a dozen places, and thirty feet of the crest of Hill 213, near Forges, was blown away.

The first attack on Bethincourt made on Tuesday was preceded by six hours' terrific bombardment. The infantry came on from three sides, along the road from Gerpoint to Bethincourt, from Forges Village, and from the slopes of Hill 365. French officers estimate that the attacking forces were not fewer than 20,000. Fifteen different battalions were identified.

All day long the Germans fought to gain a footing in the important village of Bethincourt, which lies in a hollow commanded by both sides. When night fell the last attacking column was thrown back by the French, who fought with great determination against hostile forces double their number.

The position on Cote de Poie was similar. The Germans were held in check as long as daylight lasted. However, sheltering themselves in ravines in Corbeaux Wood, they managed to force a way up a narrow lane leading to Camieres Wood, which stands on the top of the ridge linking Poie and Mort Homme hills, only to be driven out of the greater part of their conquest by a French counter-attack on Wednesday.

GERMAN GENERALS LEAD MEN INTO ACTION.

The German losses in officers are particularly heavy, according to statements made by prisoners, and this fact is believed to be the explanation of the unexpected spectacle of German officers up to the rank of general, by orders of the Emperor, leading their men into action, instead of following them. This sight has not been witnessed, it is said, for many months.

Zeppelins are active behind the French lines, endeavoring to strike at communications. On Tuesday they appeared over Revinay Station, with the evident intention of destroying railroad of munitions. The station agent, named Plisson, with the help of a station hand, with great coolness and dexterity, coupled up the seventy cars composing the train and got them off to a place of safety, bombs exploding all around, but none striking the target. For this station agent was decorated with the Military Cross.

## WIDOW OF DR. MEYERS GOES TO SISTER'S HOME

Returns to Rich Relatives, but Isn't "Sorry" She Stood by Husband in Poverty.

Mrs. Alice Meyers, who went to the limit of poverty with her husband, Dr. Emil Meyers, is back with her family to-day. Following the burial of Dr. Meyers in Calvary Cemetery yesterday, she accepted the offer, that

had been constantly held out by members of her family, and it is understood has taken up her home with a wealthy sister in Manhattan.

Mrs. Meyers was Miss Alice Foy, daughter of a prominent Bronx family. After her marriage to Dr. Meyers he lost her fortune and one of his own. He died Tuesday in Lebanon Hospital. After his grave had been filled in yesterday and she had laid a wreath given her by a florist on it, she was asked if she would return to her family. She replied that she would "unless they want me to say I'm sorry I stood by him. They can never bring me to that."

Her family did not try.

THE phonograph is the Victrola. The place to buy it is at Landay's.

Why not to-day?

THE harmony of strong voices blended!

Columbia Records of male ensembles are not merely perfect reproductions of a splendid form of musical expression, but glowing reflections of the thrilling warmth of four fine voices joined in song.

Call and response, background and theme, tenor and deep-toned accompaniment are brought out with superb effectiveness in these Columbia Records.

Play and play them again—these records will never lose their charm for you. They have the subtle human appeal that attracts people again and again to hear one song rendered by the same quartette—and in addition, they have the purity of tone that distinguishes every Columbia Record.

Hear them today at your dealer's, and ask him to play others selected from the Columbia Record Catalogue.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.

This advertisement was dictated by the Dictaphone.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

GRAFONOLAS AND DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.: Terminal City, 140 West 14th St., New York 1, N. Y.

ABOVE 90TH ST. (cont.): O. W. Wilson, 100 West 90th St., New York 1, N. Y.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.: Hecht Bros., 140 West 14th St., New York 1, N. Y.

43D ST. TO 90TH ST.: A. B. Mason, 140 West 43d St., New York 1, N. Y.

90TH ST. TO 125TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 90th St., New York 1, N. Y.

125TH ST. TO 157TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 125th St., New York 1, N. Y.

157TH ST. TO 189TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 157th St., New York 1, N. Y.

189TH ST. TO 221ST ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 189th St., New York 1, N. Y.

221ST ST. TO 253RD ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 221st St., New York 1, N. Y.

253RD ST. TO 285TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 253rd St., New York 1, N. Y.

285TH ST. TO 317TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 285th St., New York 1, N. Y.

317TH ST. TO 349TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 317th St., New York 1, N. Y.

349TH ST. TO 381ST ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 349th St., New York 1, N. Y.

381ST ST. TO 413TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 381st St., New York 1, N. Y.

413TH ST. TO 445TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 413th St., New York 1, N. Y.

445TH ST. TO 477TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 445th St., New York 1, N. Y.

477TH ST. TO 509TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 477th St., New York 1, N. Y.

509TH ST. TO 541ST ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 509th St., New York 1, N. Y.

541ST ST. TO 573RD ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 541st St., New York 1, N. Y.

## WIDOW OF DR. MEYERS GOES TO SISTER'S HOME

Returns to Rich Relatives, but Isn't "Sorry" She Stood by Husband in Poverty.

Mrs. Alice Meyers, who went to the limit of poverty with her husband, Dr. Emil Meyers, is back with her family to-day. Following the burial of Dr. Meyers in Calvary Cemetery yesterday, she accepted the offer, that

had been constantly held out by members of her family, and it is understood has taken up her home with a wealthy sister in Manhattan.

Mrs. Meyers was Miss Alice Foy, daughter of a prominent Bronx family. After her marriage to Dr. Meyers he lost her fortune and one of his own. He died Tuesday in Lebanon Hospital. After his grave had been filled in yesterday and she had laid a wreath given her by a florist on it, she was asked if she would return to her family. She replied that she would "unless they want me to say I'm sorry I stood by him. They can never bring me to that."

Her family did not try.

THE phonograph is the Victrola. The place to buy it is at Landay's.

Why not to-day?

THE harmony of strong voices blended!

Columbia Records of male ensembles are not merely perfect reproductions of a splendid form of musical expression, but glowing reflections of the thrilling warmth of four fine voices joined in song.

Call and response, background and theme, tenor and deep-toned accompaniment are brought out with superb effectiveness in these Columbia Records.

Play and play them again—these records will never lose their charm for you. They have the subtle human appeal that attracts people again and again to hear one song rendered by the same quartette—and in addition, they have the purity of tone that distinguishes every Columbia Record.

Hear them today at your dealer's, and ask him to play others selected from the Columbia Record Catalogue.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.

This advertisement was dictated by the Dictaphone.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

GRAFONOLAS AND DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.: Terminal City, 140 West 14th St., New York 1, N. Y.

ABOVE 90TH ST. (cont.): O. W. Wilson, 100 West 90th St., New York 1, N. Y.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.: Hecht Bros., 140 West 14th St., New York 1, N. Y.

43D ST. TO 90TH ST.: A. B. Mason, 140 West 43d St., New York 1, N. Y.

90TH ST. TO 125TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 90th St., New York 1, N. Y.

125TH ST. TO 157TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 125th St., New York 1, N. Y.

157TH ST. TO 189TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 157th St., New York 1, N. Y.

189TH ST. TO 221ST ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 189th St., New York 1, N. Y.

221ST ST. TO 253RD ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 221st St., New York 1, N. Y.

253RD ST. TO 285TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 253rd St., New York 1, N. Y.

285TH ST. TO 317TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 285th St., New York 1, N. Y.

317TH ST. TO 349TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 317th St., New York 1, N. Y.

349TH ST. TO 381ST ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 349th St., New York 1, N. Y.

381ST ST. TO 413TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 381st St., New York 1, N. Y.

413TH ST. TO 445TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 413th St., New York 1, N. Y.

445TH ST. TO 477TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 445th St., New York 1, N. Y.

477TH ST. TO 509TH ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 477th St., New York 1, N. Y.

509TH ST. TO 541ST ST.: J. B. Mason, 140 West 509th St., New York 1, N. Y.